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admirable exposition of modern pedagogy which he takes out of the other compartment of his mental storehouse. The American literature of boys' clubs, juvenile courts, social settlements, and probation commissions is generously cited in proof of the positive and constructive suggestions which abound in the verifiable propositions of the volume.

C. R. HENDERSON

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*Enzyklopädisches Handbuch des Kinderschutzes und der Jugendfürsorge.* Von DR. PHIL. TH. HELLER, DR. JUR. FR. SCHILLER, DR. MED. M. TAUBE. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1911. 2 vols.

These two volumes offer substantial articles on the legislation of all the principal countries relating to the care and protection of children and youth. The materials are furnished by competent men in each nation and are brought down to a recent date. With this general survey all the subjects of greatest interest in this field are adequately treated by noted specialists, and a select bibliography is furnished with each article.

C. R. HENDERSON

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*The Transition to an Objective Standard of Social Control.* By LUTHER LEE BERNARD. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. iii+96.

This publication is marked by a wealth of allusions to the literature of the field, by determined and ambitious search for advance beyond the position hitherto reached upon a fundamental and difficult theme, and by a number of evidences of insight. It has the common trait of doctoral theses, a somewhat turgid technicality of style.

It offers a protest against the "subjectivistic" character of sociology, as manifested in two ways: First, it is manifested in the attempt to explain social facts by reference to so-called "social forces," the feelings, motives, or interests that are supposed to direct the conscious activities of men. Second, it is manifested in the idea that attainment of individual satisfactions made democratically prevalent is the standard by which to measure the desirability of social conduct and by which to guide social control.

The protest against the first of these two manifestations of sociological subjectivism, namely the attempt to explain social facts by mere